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LEE & HAYES, PLLC 601 W. RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 1400 SPOKANE, WA 99201			ZHEN, L F B	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

lhptoms@leehayes.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/759,737

Applicant(s)

SNOVER ET AL.

Examiner

LI B. ZHEN

Art Unit

2194

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 July 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27, 29 and 30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27, 29 and 30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/28/2009
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Inventor's Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 27, 29 and 30 are pending in the application.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07/28/2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 07/28/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to the Final Office Action mailed 04/28/2009, applicant argues:

(1) Thus, Russell describes that the complex object which needs to be serialized is one of a particular document type, a particular device type, or a particular content type as specified in the request message, that is the complex is of a known type. Accordingly, Russell fails to teach decomposing another object of the computer readable objects and being of an unknown object type, including keeping a property of the object of the unknown object type as a property bag. [pp. 12-13]

(2) The proposed combination of Russell, Chinnici, and Albornoz does not teach or suggest the claimed, “when the identified type is an unknown object type, responding to the determining, wherein the responding comprises instantiating a second object and populating at least one property of the second object with information obtained from within the serialized package.” Albornoz describes serialization of objects in conformity with the data order element order specified in an XML schema. Since the Albornoz serialization must be conformity with a schema, Albornoz teaches schemas which must be known in order for the serialization to be in conformity therewith. As a result, Albornoz fails to teach serialization of objects of unknown types. [pp. 15-16];

As to arguments (1), examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that an “unknown type” is interpreted as a type that is not in the negotiated known type list. Russell discloses missing type mappings that correspond to the unknown type. The missing type mapping is an object type that is not in the mapping registry. The mapping registry corresponds to the claimed negotiated known type list. Therefore, an object type that generates missing type mapping exception corresponds to the claimed unknown type.

As to argument (2), see the response to argument (1) regarding the “unknown type”. According to the claims, when a serialized package is received, the objects in serialized package can be known or unknown. Since Russell teaches serializing known type and unknown types [a type mapping for this class is generated 520. A recursive

process is then invoked to serialize an instance of this class; paragraph 0057], the serialized package in Russell would also include known and unknown objects. In addition, Alborno teaches deserializing objects of a simple type and object type that are part of a choice group [paragraph 0031]. The simple type in Alborno corresponds to the known base class types and the object type that are part of a choice group correspond to non-base class unknown types. Therefore, the proposed combination of Russell, Chinnici, and Alborno teaches applicant's invention as claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1 – 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 27 and 29 – 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0039964 to Russell et al. [hereinafter Russell] in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0191803 to Chinnici et al. [hereinafter Chinnici], both references previously cited.**

6. As to claim 1, Russell teaches at least one computer-readable storage medium [p. 8, paragraph 0096] having computer executable instructions that provide a method

for transferring computer-readable objects [p. 5, paragraph 0071] across a remote boundary [p. 7, paragraph 0088], the method comprising:

decomposing an object of the computer-readable objects and being of a known object type [complex object 500 that needs to be serialized; p. 5, paragraph 0063] into multiple sub-components [A child element 930 is generated for the top-level class of the object being serialized; p. 6, paragraph 0080] including dividing the multiple sub-components into a hierarchy based upon the negotiated list of known object types [A child element 930 is generated for the top-level class of the object being serialized; p. 6, paragraph 0080], the known object types being a type known by the remote entity [type mappings; p. paragraph 0077];

decomposing another of the computer readable objects [AccountTransactions class 300, three run-time exceptions for missing type mappings will be encountered; paragraph 0073] and being of an unknown object type [missing type mapping; paragraph 0073], including keeping a property of the object of the unknown object type as a property bag [type mapping is dynamically generated; paragraph 0036, 0065];

serializing the multiple sub-components and the property bag into a serialized package [entire complex object has been marshalled, the result is a serialized object as shown at 540; p. 4, paragraph 0057]; and

transmitting the serialized package to the remote entity [Message 1015 is then sent through the network 1020, 1025, and then reaches the target Web service 1030; p. 7, paragraphs 0087 and 0088 and p. 3, paragraph 0043]. Russell does not teach

negotiating with a remote entity to determine which object types are known by the remote entity in order to determine a list of known objects.

However, Chinnici teaches negotiating with a remote entity to determine which object types are known by the remote entity in order to determine a list of known objects [paragraphs 0119, 0133, 0134, 0137, and 0144], after the negotiating, decomposing an object of the computer-readable objects into multiple sub-components [paragraph 0154 and 0174].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Russell to incorporate the features of Chinnici. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the combination because this allows a computing system to deserialize an encoded message to reconstruct a serialized object graph that contains multiple-reference objects [paragraph 0011 of Chinnici].

7. As to claim 26, this is a system claims that corresponds to product claim 1; note the rejection to claim 1 above, which also meets the limitations of this system claim. Russell also teaches the system comprising a processor [p. 8, paragraph 0097] and memory [p. 8, paragraph 0096].

8. As to claim 29, Russell teaches the decomposing act further comprises: associating an object with one of the known object types, so that object is a known

object [serializer next needs to serialize an instance of AccountTransactions class, the type mappings will be available; p. 6, paragraph 0077].

9. As to claim 2, Russell teaches the list identifies a first type as one of the known object types [using selected ones of the stored type mappings when the serialization process is subsequently invoked for the determined object; p. 2, paragraph 0018 and p. 6, paragraph 0077].

10. As to claim 3, Russell teaches at least one sub-component comprises an unknown object having a type unidentified within the list [a "missing" type mapping that causes an exception during serialization is programmatically resolved; p. 2, paragraph 0036].

11. As to claim 4, Russell teaches the decomposing an object further comprises decomposing the unknown object into another level of sub-components based on the list [A recursive process is then invoked to serialize an instance of this class. Once the entire complex object has been marshalled, the result is a serialized object as shown at 540; p. 4, paragraph 0057].

12. As to claim 5, Russell teaches a first process [object-based client code; p. 3, paragraph 0048] on a system transmits the serialized package [p. 4, paragraph 0057]

and the remote entity comprises another process [Web service 1030; p. 7, paragraph 0088] on the system [client/server networks; p. 3, paragraph 0043].

13. As to claim 6, Russell teaches a first process [object-based client code; p. 3, paragraph 0048] on a system transmits the serialized package [p. 4, paragraph 0057] and the remote entity comprises another process [Web service 1030; p. 7, paragraph 0088] on another system [client/server networks; p. 3, paragraph 0043].

14. As to claim 7, Russell teaches a first application [object-based client code; p. 3, paragraph 0048] domain [client/server networks; p. 3, paragraph 0043] executing within a process transmits the serialized package [p. 4, paragraph 0057] and the remote entity comprises another application domain [client/server networks; p. 3, paragraph 0043] within the process [Web service 1030; p. 7, paragraph 0088].

15. As to claim 8, Russell teaches the hierarchy comprises a property bag ["mappings" element 800 contains a child "map" element for each mapping being generated for this JavaBean; p. 6, paragraph 0074].

16. As to claim 11, Russell teaches the property bag comprises a plurality of entries ["mappings" element 800 contains a child "map" element for each mapping; p. 6, paragraph 0074], each entry being associated with one of the sub-components [class name in the example is "AccountTransactions"; p. 6, paragraph 0075] and having a first

field for storing a name ["qname" attribute; p. 6, paragraph 0075] associated with the sub-component [name of the class; p. 6, paragraph 0075], a second field for storing a value associated with the sub-component [values of these attributes are also generated by parsing the exception and locating the class name; p. 6, paragraph 0075], and a third field for storing a type associated with the sub-component [a "javaType" attribute; p. 6, paragraph 0075].

17. As to claim 13, Russell teaches wherein the negotiating includes accepting a plurality of object types received from a first process [added to a mapping registry], the accepted object types becoming known object types identified within the list [programmatically-generated mappings are automatically added to a mapping registry; p. 2, paragraph 0037].

18. As to claim 14, Russell teaches wherein the negotiating includes receiving an identifier for a file having the list, including object types identified within the file [encodingStyle" attribute where that default value identifies the SOAP encoding schema; p. 6, paragraph 0074].

19. As to claim 16, Russell teaches limiting the hierarchy of sub-components [Each map element has six attributes; p. 6, paragraph 0074] by defining a property set that identifies individual properties of the object [attributes; p. 6, paragraph 0080], wherein decomposing the object comprises decomposing the identified individual properties of

the object [For the object to be serialized, the values of a "qname" attribute and of a "javaType" attribute are programmatically generated; p. 6, paragraph 0075].

20. As to claim 17, Russell teaches limiting the hierarchy of sub-components by identifying a specified property within the object [a type attribute 932 is set to match the name of the class being serialized; p. 6, paragraph 0080], wherein decomposing the object comprises decomposing the specified property [element is created for the endDate field, as shown at 970, where this element has a type attribute 971; p. 7, paragraph 0085].

21. As to claim 27, this is a system claims that corresponds to product claim 5; note the rejection to claim 5 above, which also meets the limitations of this system claim.

22. As to claim 30, Russell teaches just the known objects are serialized in the serializing act [p. 4, paragraph 0057].

23. Claims 9, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Russell and Chinnici further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0182308 to Ernst et al. [hereinafter Ernst, previously cited].

24. As to claim 9, Russell as modified teaches property bag [p. 6, paragraph 0074 of Russell] but does not teach the property bag comprising a hash table.

However, Ernst teaches transforming data from one format to another [p. 5, paragraph 0056] based on data schema [p. 5, paragraph 0057], a property bag [a set of properties of that object; p. 4, paragraph 0039] comprising a hash table [lookup table; p. 4, paragraph 0039].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ernst, Russell and Chinnici because Ernst's teachings allows content schema evolution while maintaining operation based on already stored content data [p. paragraph 0011 of Ernst] and simplifies maintenance and takes some burden of the setup phase [p. 10, paragraph 0118 of Ernst].

25. As to claim 10, Russell as modified does not teach a key for each entry in the hash table comprises a name for the sub-component associated with the entry.

However, Ernst teaches a key [ID] for each entry in the hash table [selecting from the property tables all rows with the object ID associated to the content object; p. 11, paragraph 0132] comprises a name for the sub-component associated with the entry [properties are internally represented by identifiers; p. 11, paragraph 0128].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ernst, Russell and Chinnici because Ernst's teachings provide unique invariable identifiers for the content types and/or properties [p. 5, paragraph 0051 of Ernst].

26. As to claim 12, Russell as modified does not teach version numbers for an object type list.

However, Ernst teaches negotiating [pp. 4 – 5, paragraph 0047] the known object types identified within list by receiving a version number of a first list [a label referring to a content schema version; p. 4, paragraph 0043] available to a first process [a label is used to record a set of versions that fulfill some interobject integrity constraints; p. 4, paragraph 0043], comparing the version number to another version number of a second list available to the remote entity [a version is directly linked from many sources, a modified version would only be linked after changing all referring resources; p. 4, paragraph 0044], and determining the list based on the comparison [generating new version of these resources; p. 4, paragraph 0044].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ernst, Russell and Chinnici because Ernst's teachings provide a unified approach to handle content schema evolution and content generation [p. 6, paragraph 0061 of Ernst].

27. Claims 15 and 18 – 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Russell and Chinnici further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0154978 to Albornoz et al. [hereinafter Albornoz, previously cited].

28. As to claim 15, Russell as modified does not teach limiting the hierarchy of sub-components by specifying a pre-determined depth for the hierarchy.

However, Alborno teaches Serialization of the objects within an XML data structure API class [p. 3, paragraph 0031], hierarchical data structures with one or more layers of sub-elements [p. 4, paragraph 0043], limiting the hierarchy of sub-components by specifying a pre-determined depth for the hierarchy [a minimum number of elements in the array is not met and/or the maximum number of elements in the array is exceeded; p. 7, paragraph 0062], wherein decomposing the object comprises decomposing the object to the pre-determined depth [If the maxOccurs for the current sub-element is determined to not be greater than one; p. 7, paragraph 0067].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Alborno, Russell and Chinnici because Alborno's teaching raises an error if a maximum number of elements is exceeded or minimum number of elements is not met [p. 7, paragraph 0062 of Alborno]. The raised error would stop processing when the maximum number of elements is exceeded and this would prevent out of memory errors.

29. As to claim 18, Russell as modified by Alborno teaches limiting the hierarchy of sub-components by specifying a pre-determined number [a minimum number of elements in the array is not met and/or the maximum number of elements in the array is exceeded; p. 7, paragraph 0062 of Alborno] that limits the known objects that are serialized into the serialized package by the number [If the maxOccurs for the current

sub-element is determined to not be greater than one; p. 7, paragraph 0067 of Alborno]. As to the motivation for combining Russell and Alborno, see the rejection to claim 15 above.

30. As to claim 19, Russell as modified teaches the invention substantially as claimed including at least one storage computer-readable medium [p. 8, paragraph 0096 of Russell] having computer executable instructions that provide a method for receiving a package representing a computer-readable object transmitted across a remote boundary [p. 7, paragraph 0088 of Russell], the method comprising:

receiving a serialized package [serialize the objects to be passed as input to the Web service so that these objects and their data can be passed to the Web service; p. 3, paragraph 0048 of Russell] from a remote entity [client code, p. 3, paragraph 0048 of Russell];

identifying a hierarchy of sub-components ["mappings" element 800 contains a child "map" element for each mapping being generated for this JavaBean; p. 6, paragraph 0074 of Russell], the hierarchy representing an object of a first type [type mappings; p. paragraph 0077 of Russell];

for each sub-component: identifying a type associated with the sub-component [mappings generated according to the present invention may be used when deserializing messages (i.e., when transforming flattened, or non-hierarchical, data structures back into their object format); p. 2, paragraph 0038 of Russell];

determining whether that identified type is within a list of known object types [deserialization leverages the mappings that were previously created and stored in the mappings registry, as needed; p. 7, paragraph 0092 of Russell], the list having been negotiated with the remote entity [paragraphs 0119, 0133, 0134, 0137, and 0144 of Chinnici] before serializing of the package on the remote entity [paragraph 0154 and 0174 of Chinnici];

responding to the determining, wherein the responding comprises instantiating a first object of the type [deserialization process uses the stored type mappings to generate an object version of the message; p. 2, paragraph 0021 of Russell], wherein the instantiating and populating are performed when the identified type is within the list of known object types [deserialization leverages the mappings that were previously created and stored in the mappings registry; p. 7, paragraph 0092 of Russell]; and

when the identified type is an unknown object type, responding to the determining, wherein the responding comprises instantiating a second object [upon receiving the SOAP XML response message, will locate and apply one or more style sheets to the response message, transforming into (i.e., deserializing it) into the proper complex object format; paragraphs 0090 and 0038]. Russell and Chinnici do not specifically teach populating at least one property of the object with information obtained from within the serialized package.

However, Albornoz teaches serialization of the objects within an XML data structure API class [p. 3, paragraph 0031], hierarchical data structures with one or more layers of sub-elements [p. 4, paragraph 0043], instantiating an object of a type and

populating at least one property of the object with information obtained from within the serialized package [creates, at step 1004, an object that corresponds to the received schema; p. 7, paragraph 0065].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Albornoz, Russell and Chinnici because Albornoz's teaching provides easy manipulation within dynamic languages of data structures that reflect the structure of content models defined by XML schemas [pp. 5 – 6, paragraph 0053 of Albornoz].

31. As to claim 20, Russell teaches the list includes the first type as one of the known object types [deserialization leverages the mappings that were previously created and stored in the mappings registry; p. 7, paragraph 0092].

32. As to claim 21, Russell teaches the at least one sub-component comprises an unknown object having a type unidentified within the list [a "missing" type mapping; p. 2, paragraph 0036 and p. 4, paragraph 0059].

33. As to claim 22, Russell teaches a first process [Web service 1030; p. 7, paragraph 0088] on a system receives the serialized package [p. 4, paragraph 0057] and the remote entity comprises another process [object-based client code; p. 3, paragraph 0048] on the system [client/server; p. 3, paragraph 0043].

34. As to claim 23, Russell teaches a first process [Web service 1030; p. 7, paragraph 0088] on a system receives the serialized package [p. 4, paragraph 0057] and the remote entity comprises another process [object-based client code; p. 3, paragraph 0048] on another system [client/server; p. 3, paragraph 0043].

35. As to claim 24, Russell teaches a first application domain [client/server networks; p. 3, paragraph 0043] executing within a process [Web service 1030; p. 7, paragraph 0088] receives the serialized package [p. 4, paragraph 0057] and the remote entity [object-based client code; p. 3, paragraph 0048] comprises another application domain [client/server networks; p. 3, paragraph 0043] within the process.

36. As to claim 25, Russell teaches the serialized package comprises an XML document [SOAP XML format; p. 4, paragraph 0057].

CONTACT INFORMATION

37. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LI B. ZHEN whose telephone number is (571)272-3768. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 8:30am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hyung Sub Sough can be reached on 571-272-6799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Li B. Zhen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2194